









## Lee Predicts Trouble On Trade for ASEAN At Opening of Meeting

**The Associated Press**  
SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew opened the annual ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting Monday with a warning that the group may face increasing problems with industrial nations.

The ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — seemed prepared in their three-day conference to concentrate on economic matters rather than the region's political issues, Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

"External trade in the ASEAN countries has been the brunt of the world recession, as imports and exports account for more than 50 percent of ASEAN's gross national product," Mr. Lee said at the opening ceremony.

"ASEAN's exports of primary commodities suffered in 1981. As economic growth in the industrial countries stagnated, commodity prices have declined. A fall in demand, together with energy conservation in the West, also led to a weakening of crude oil prices for ASEAN exports throughout 1981," he added.

Indonesia is the largest crude exporter in Asia. Malaysia is the

world's largest producer of tin and natural rubber, two other commodities buffeted by the recession. "ASEAN's problems with the industrialized countries may increase," Mr. Lee said. The ASEAN countries must stick together to withstand external pressures, he said.

### "Divide and Rule"

"Subtle measures will be used to divide ASEAN to make protectionism less blatant. We may see new economic manifestations of the old colonial policy of divide and rule," he said. "ASEAN will have to resist short-term benefits, offered individually, against the long-term losses which will result in weakened unity and bargaining strength."

In the political sphere, Mr. Lee said: "It seems that we were premature in assuming that the convergence of American and Chinese interests in containing Soviet expansion will make them de facto allies."

He said the balance of relationships between Washington, Moscow and Peking is more fluid and uncertain than it was a year ago.

"In Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union has underwritten Vietnam's designs in Indochina. In return,



Lee Kuan Yew

the Soviets have acquired access to bases in Vietnam and probably Kampuchea (Cambodia)," Mr. Lee said.

ASEAN has been trying for about a year to bring about a loose coalition of three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge, Prince Norodom Sihanouk's faction and non-Communist followers of former Premier Son Sann disagree, however, over how they would share power.

The ASEAN ministers were expected to discuss the coalition proposal again in closed meetings Tuesday and Wednesday, but prospects of a breakthrough were not bright. None of the three factions was represented at the gathering, conference sources said.

## Asian Refugees in U.S. Are Moving in Search of Benefits

**By Jay Mathews**  
*Washington Post Service*

SEATTLE — Indochinese refugees who fled to the state of Washington two to three years ago are fleeing again, from economically depressed Seattle to economically depressed Michigan and to California, which has more refugees than any other state — the welfare benefits are higher.

State officials in Washington and Oregon, with few available jobs and little local money for welfare, say as many as 2,000 refugees have joined the exodus.

"If I had known it was so bad, I would not have come to this country," said Venmo Saeles, 40, a refugee from Laos who has no job and no money for rent for his family of four. "I would have just died in Laos."

The sudden migration follows the U.S. government's decision to cut off benefits to refugees who have been in the United States longer than 18 months — despite an initial promise of 36 months of benefits when they arrived.

### Competition for Jobs

In Washington and Oregon, where the unemployment rates exceed 12 percent, the cutoff has exacerbated a desperate situation in which each refugee competes "with 50 unemployed Oregonians for work," said Patricia Rumer, Portland's refugee coordinator.

Miss Rumer said refugee aid officials in Oregon initiated special training for counselors in suicide

prevention after news of the cutbacks late last year caused a wave of distress in the refugee community. Seattle officials report a marked increase in reports of wife beating and a heightening of racial tension as hundreds of refugees have suddenly appeared at long-established food banks that cater largely to poor blacks.

The exodus of refugees from the Northwest has particularly upset officials in Michigan, where the unemployment rate is 17 percent but where relatively generous welfare benefits cannot legally be denied to refugees.

Paula Stark, Michigan's coordinator of refugees, said her office had reports of refugees arriving from Washington and Wisconsin. She said Michigan authorities were "very fearful" of the possibility of a major influx.

Greg Hope, a job developer for the International Rescue Committee in Seattle, said he and the committee's Laotian interpreter, Messeng Saechao, have pleaded with refugees who were packing their cars for Michigan not to go there. "If you have to go anywhere, go where there is employment," they advise the refugees.

### Laotians Leave Oregon

Since December, 1,500 members of the Laotian Hmong minority have moved from Oregon to California. Amelia Torres of Catholic Charities in Fresno, Calif., said hundreds of Hmong have settled

in that city. "It is going to make a severe impact on our welfare system," she said.

Kixeng Yongchu, president of the Hmong Family Association of Oregon, said he expects the migration to continue to California, as well as to Texas, where many clan members have found jobs in the electronics industry. "The job situation in California is about as bad as it is in Oregon, but in California there is a market for truck farming and the welfare is better," Mr. Yongchu said. Truck farming — the production of vegetables for market — is a favorite Hmong pursuit.

In March, 587,149 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos lived in the United States, and

309,000 of them were receiving rent, food and medical support from the U.S. government, according to Oliver Cromwell of the federal office of refugee resettlement in Washington, D.C.

The decision to help ease the U.S. budget deficit by reducing the promised three years of support to 18 months forced 70,000 of those refugees out of the program. Benefits to Cuban and Haitian entrants into the country also were cut.

When Indochinese refugees began to come to the United States in 1975, Washington state attracted an unusually high portion because of its large Asian community and because state and Seattle officials were particularly receptive. In March, Washington had 27,385 Indochinese refugees, the third highest in the country, after California's 197,131 and Texas' 53,368.

### High Cutoff Rate

But the cut in federal aid left 39 percent of Washington's refugees without funds, much higher than the national cutoff rate. In Oregon, 32 percent of its 17,068 refugees were cut off.

Keo Vilaysack, 26, and Keopraseth Aikham, 20, two

friendly but somewhat bewildered Hmong nationality refugees from Laos, were getting \$268 each a month under the federal program when it ran out last week. They have \$35 between them, and the \$225 monthly rent on the tiny apartment they share is due.

"Every day we walk around Seattle looking for a job, but there is none," Mr. Vilaysack said. When the two young men run out of money or food stamps, "we'll go to some Lao family we know and eat with them," Mr. Vilaysack said.

Relief officials said young, single refugees like them may be able to find jobs soon. But Venmo Saeles, the 40-year-old refugee with a wife and two sons, faces a more difficult dilemma. He also considered leaving Seattle, he said, but "I have no money to move."

His final government welfare check for \$531 arrived last month, and the \$225 monthly rent for his tiny one-bedroom apartment is due. Mr. Saeles' only hope is a stopgap state program that may pay him about half his usual benefits for the next two months. After that, no more welfare will be available to him in Washington state.

## Youth Says Guards At U.S. Embassy Terrorized Him

**The Associated Press**  
DULUTH, Minn. — A college student on a two-week trip to the Soviet Union was terrorized by two U.S. Marines, the Duluth News-Tribune reported.

In a story Sunday, the newspaper said that Richard M. Turcotte, 21, a freshman at the University of Wisconsin-Superior, was on a college-sponsored tour of the Soviet Union. It said he wandered into the U.S. Embassy compound early April 7 where two Marines verbally abused him, shaved off all the hair on his body and choked him.

Mr. Turcotte said the Marines also cut his lip with the razor, bit him on the chest, threatened to stab him with scissors and mutilate him.

The newspaper said that Col. James Cooper, who commands the Marine Corps Security Guard Battalion in Quantico, Va., refused to discuss Mr. Turcotte's allegations except to say the Marines involved were "very severely disciplined" after the incident and had been transferred from Moscow.

## U.S. Seeks to Settle Atomic Claims in Marshalls

**By Walter Pincus**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration wants to pay \$100 million to the government of the Marshall Islands in settlement of all claims against the United States by islanders whose health and property were affected by U.S. nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific between 1946 and 1963.

To get all the money, however, the three-year-old Micronesian government will have to assure Washington that no additional suits will be filed.

Lawsuits seeking more than \$4 billion already have been filed in the U.S. Court of Claims, and others are in the works. Islanders from Bikini, for example, whose largest island remains radioactive two decades after the last test, are seeking \$450 million.

The U.S. proposal, negotiated with officials of the Marshall Islands government late last month, is the most controversial section of a pact that will change the status of the Pacific atolls from a trusteeship to free association with the United States. It is expected to pass in a vote on Aug. 17. If ap-

proved, it must then pass Congress and finally the United Nations.

About 200 islanders from the atolls of Rongelap and Utirik were exposed to radioactive fallout in 1954 from the test of a 15-megaton bomb more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) away. More than 100 have experienced health problems, including cancer and thyroid abnormalities.

"The United States is trying to buy its way out of its responsibility," said a Washington lawyer who has represented some of the islanders. He was particularly critical of the role given President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands.

Mr. Kabua is the son of the traditional king of some of the atolls. In the mid-1960s, his father took a share of \$10,000 that Congress voted each of the Rongelap radiation victims. Mr. Kabua himself induced other recipients to invest in a business he controlled, which eventually went bankrupt.

"Kabua has changed," said a federal official who helped negotiate the agreement. "He was elected by the people and has been doing a good job of operating the government."

In an arrangement worked out by Mr. Kabua, Bikini would get \$25 million, Eniwetok \$16 million, Rongelap \$15 million and Utirik \$10 million. The remaining \$34 million is to go to individual victims under a system that Mr. Kabua and his colleagues will design. Leftover money will go to the government.

A problem with this approach is that only time will tell whether radiation from 20 years ago will cause health problems in the next generation.

In the case of the Rongelap victims, almost 10 years passed before the first thyroid problem was discovered. Since then, almost all the islanders who were under the age of 10 at the time of the fallout have developed a thyroid abnormality.

In another part of the radiation settlement, Mr. Kabua's government will take over operation of special medical programs for exposed islanders and their children, funded by \$30.2 million from Washington.

The island of Bikini has been found uninhabitable because of radioactive material in the ground. Experts, whose estimates have

proven to be overly optimistic in the past, believe that in 20 years people can live there and grow crops.

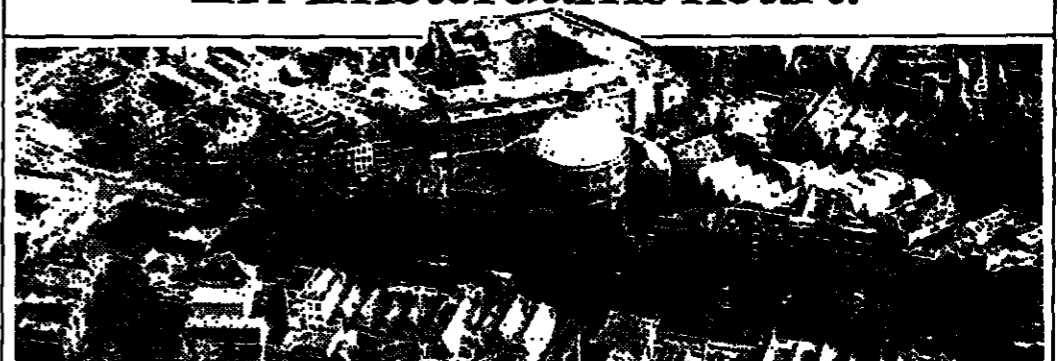
The United States spent almost \$110 million to clean up several of the Eniwetok islands so they could be resettled. As part of that project, however, one island in the atoll, Runit, was used as the dumping ground for nuclear debris and declared off limits for 20,000 years.

Another portion of the agreement that has created problems for some islanders concerns U.S. rental of Kwajalein atoll for another 50 years. U.S. missiles launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., travel 4,200 miles to drop their warheads in Kwajalein's lagoon.

### Dutch Royalty Leave for U.S.

AMSTERDAM — Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Claus, left Monday for a two-week official visit to the United States as part of celebrations to mark 200 years of unbroken diplomatic relations between the two countries.

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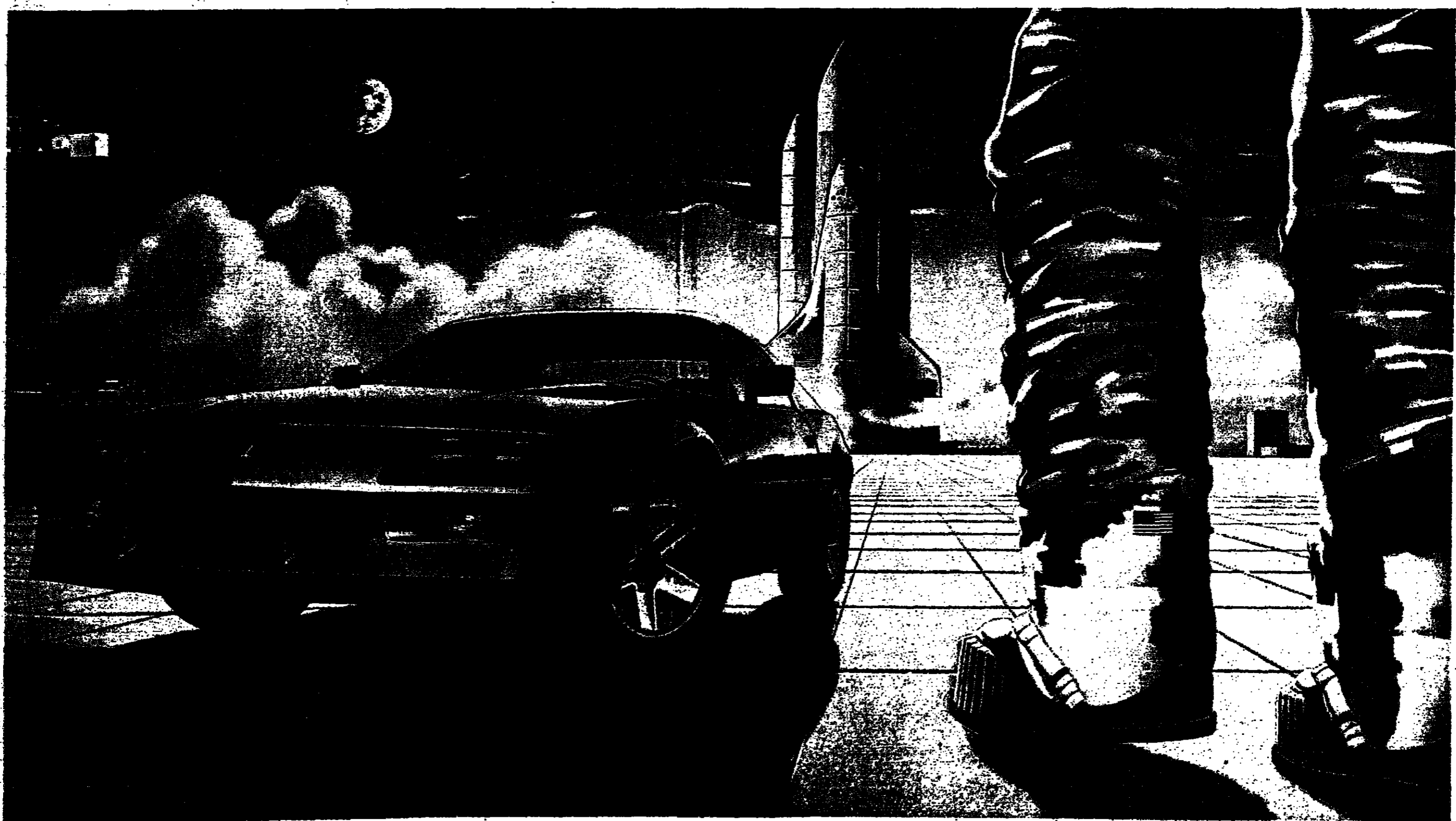
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## Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
30-Stock	1077.48	1072.48	1075.00	1072.48
Industrials	117.48	116.48	117.00	116.48
Financials	124.48	123.48	124.00	123.48
Utilities	117.48	116.48	117.00	116.48

## Standard &amp; Poor's Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	117.48	116.48	117.00	116.48
Industrials	117.48	116.48	117.00	116.48
Financials	124.48	123.48	124.00	123.48
Utilities	117.48	116.48	117.00	116.48

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Net
June 11	1077.48	1072.48	1075.00
June 12	117.48	116.48	117.00
June 13	124.48	123.48	124.00
June 14	117.48	116.48	117.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
30-Year	107.48	106.48	107.00	106.48
20-Year	117.48	116.48	117.00	116.48
10-Year	124.48	123.48	124.00	123.48
5-Year	117.48	116.48	117.00	116.48

## Market Summary, June 14

NYSE		AMEX		NYSE	
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
NYSE	1072.48	AMEX	117.48	NYSE	1072.48
AMEX	117.48	NYSE	1072.48	AMEX	117.48

## AMEX Most Active

Sales	Close	Open
1077.48	1072.48	1075.00
117.48	116.48	117.00
124.48	123.48	124.00

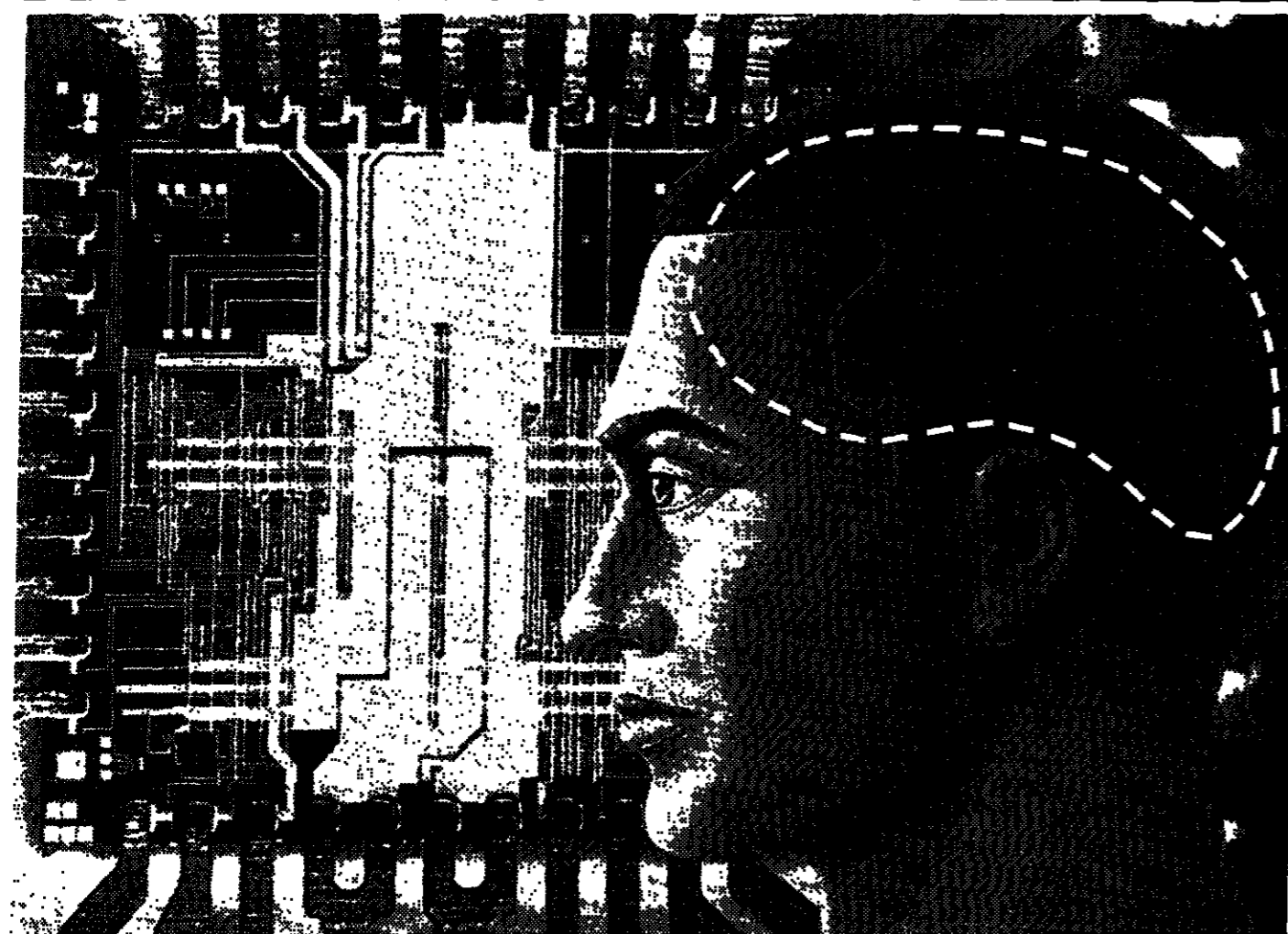
## NYSE Most Active

Sales	Close	Open
1077.48	1072.48	1075.00
117.48	116.48	117.00
124.48	123.48	124.00

## Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100
High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High
Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low
Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.
Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.
P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E
100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100
High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High
Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low
Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.
Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.
P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E
100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100



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BfG Group Consolidated Balance Sheet Figures	1981
(in billion DM)	
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Yearly June 11 and 1981 reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the 52nd trading day.  
Where a sell or stock dividend exceeding 10% has occurred or more has been sold the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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## Highlights from BHF-BANK's Annual Report 1981

The complete Annual Report in German  
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